

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

LATIN IV EXAM G

- Cuius carmina legere potes? A) Whom B) Whose C) Which D) To whom
- Putasne Ovidium esse meliorem poetam Vergilio? A) by Vergil B) of Vergil C) than Vergil D) with Vergil
- Cicerone consule, Augustus natus est. A) When Cicero was consul B) By the consul Cicero C) On the advice of Cicero D) After consulting Cicero
- Horatius iuvenis Athenis habitabat. A) to Athens B) from Athens C) the Athenians D) in Athens
- Miser Pyramus Thisben mortuum esse credidit. A) would die B) had died C) was dying D) dies
- Haec sunt verba ipsa Caesaris. A) those B) the same C) the very D) of that
- Scire vult quanti constet haec toga. A) when one wears this toga B) how much this toga costs C) where to find this toga D) who would wear this toga
- Agite, omnes! Eamus ad bibliothecam. A) We'll go B) We are going C) Let's go D) We went
- Spectatores, ludum comicum snectantes, saepe plaudebant. A) while watching B) about to watch C) in order to watch D) having watched
- Poetae scribunt ne virorum antiquorum obliviscamur. A) so we don't forget ancient heroes B) who might forget ancient heroes C) so ancient heroes don't forget D) that men forget ancient times
- Cleopatra victa, mmc vinum nobis bibendum est! A) wine has been drunk by us B) we must drink wine C) we are drinking wine D) we shall drink wine
- Si Daphne effugiat, sequatur Apollo?** A) If Daphne flees, will Apollo follow? B) If Daphne were fleeing, would Apollo be following? C) If Daphne should flee, would Apollo follow? D) If Daphne had fled, would Apollo have followed?
- Utinam legisses hos versus pulcherrimos! A) You should read B) If you read C) If only you had read D) Don't read
- Ariadne, cum Graecis perfecta in insula relicta est. A) is setting out B) having set out C) to set out D) about to set out
- Vergilius ab Italia navigaverat Graeciae videndae gratia. A) to see Greece B) by seeing Greece C) Greece having been seen D) is going to see Greece
- Dido, insignis forma mentem, Troianos benigne accepit. A) with a form in her mind B) she was mindful of her form C) who had made up her mind D) in her form and mind
- Si quis panem et circenses desiderat, Romam venire oportet. A) Whenever B) If anyone C) Whoever D) If ever
- Poeta negat crines Gallae** esse suos can best be interpreted to mean that A) Galla thinks the poet has nice hair B) the poet doesn't like Galla's hair C) Galla doesn't take care of her hair D) the poet says Galla's hair is not her own
- Which goddess, called Cytherea because of her birthplace, was born from the foam of the sea and is sometimes attended by the three Graces? A) Diana B) Vesta C) Juno D) Venus
- Which Greek poet exerted the greatest influence on Vergil's *Aeneid*? A) Sophocles B) Euripides C) Homer D) Aeschylus
- The scene on the vase showed a warrior and a priest making a libation. A) magical curse B) offering of wine C) battle plan D) throw of the dice
- In which city of the ancient world would you have found a famous lighthouse, library, and museum? A) Rome B) Athens C) Alexandria D) Carthage
- What is the metrical pattern of the first four feet in Ovid's line **anticipata via est; dominum retinentibus illis.**? A) SDSS B) SDS D) DDDD D) DSSD
- The onus of providing refreshments fell to the hostess. A) responsibility B) urgency C) joy D) privilege
- What literary genre that aims to expose human weakness by ridicule was perfected by such Romans as Horace, Juvenal, and Martial? A) epic B) comedy C) lyric D) satire
- Which of these Vergilian phrases contains a simile? A) qualis equos Threissa fatigat Harpalyce B) Quos ego--! sed mottos praestat C) tantaene animis caelestibus irae? D) magno misceri murmure pontum
- Augustus anno DCCLXVII A.U.C. mortuus est.** A.U.C. here means A) from the founding of Rome B) in the year of our Lord C) in a year of the Olympic Games D) in his 67th year

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

WILL ELOQUENCE WIN THE GIRL?

The poet Ovid advises a young reader how to win his dream girl

Disce bonas artes, moneo, Romana iuventus,

Non tantum trepidos ut tueare reos.

Quam populus iudexque gravis lectusque senatus,

Tam dabit eloquio victa puella manus.Sed lateant vires, nec sis in fronte disertus.

Effugiant voces verba molesta tuae.

Quis, nisi mentis inops tenerae declamat amicae?

Saepe valens odii littera causa fuit.

Sit tibi credibilis sermo consuetaque verba,

Blanda tamen, praesens ut videre loqui.

P. Ovidius Naso, *Ars Amatoria*, I, 459-68

- Non tantum** = not only; **tueare** = you may protect; **reos** = defendants
- Quam...Tam** = just as...so
- eloquio** = by eloquence
- fronte** = on (your) brow; **disertus** = learned
- voces = speech
- inops** = lacking; **tenerae** = tender, gentle
- valens** = powerful
- sermo, -onis** = conversation; **consueta** = common
- Blanda** = coaxing, flattering

- Lines 1-2 suggest that a Roman youth might use "noble skills" A) to frighten witnesses B) to help his clients in lawsuits C) to gamble successfully D) to ward off evil
- We find out in lines 3-4 that the bonas artes (line 1) refer to A) political office B) popular appeal C) athletic prowess D) oratorical skills
- How is the judge described in line 3? A) popular B) wise C) old D) serious
- In line 3, **lectus** is best translated A) chosen B) choose C) choosing D) to choose
- Lines 3-4 show that a girl, like a judge or senator, A) may reject even an eloquent man B) will give money to a smooth talker C) can be won over by elegant speech D) may get confused by clever talk
- In line 5, **lateant vires** means A) protect your wealth B) let your powers lie hidden C) hidden violence lurks D) forces may conspire
- What does the poet advise in **nec...disertus** (line 5)? A) don't seem too smart B) don't frown when you speak C) don't hide your intelligence D) don't worry how you look
- In line 6, and again in line 9, the poet advises the youth A) to avoid clever language B) to let his actions speak for him C) not to annoy the girl with his voice D) to impress the girl with his learning
- Who would deliver a formal speech to his tender sweetheart (line 7)? A) a well-educated man B) a gentle suitor C) one confident of victory D) a foolish person
- Line 8 says that a powerful letter often A) impresses a girl B) has caused hatred C) shows the youth's courage D) should be scented with perfume
- In line 9 (**Sit...verba**), Ovid is A) posing a question B) predicting the future C) giving advice D) referring to something that has happened
- What type of letter should the youth write to his girl (lines 9-10)? A) moralistic and persuasive B) powerful and convincing C) short and pleading D) in everyday language but charming
- How does Ovid suggest the girl should read the letter (line A) as a model of eloquent flattery B) as complimenting her beauty C) as a present to her alone D) as if the youth were there in person